UNION AND REFORM.—THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMO-cratic Union Club, will hold a regular meeting this (Pri-day) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercer House. Punctual attendance is carnestly request.
Wm. M. COOME, Sec. DANIEL B. TAYLOR, Prest.

THE MILITARY.

MILITARY.—WASHINGTON GREYS, EIGHTH REGI-ments, for 1st lieutenant in the above regiment, nearly ment. Also, shares in the Empire, Knickerbocker, and Cit-zens' Building Associations—If applied for immediately—at 224 Sixth arenue.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—E. FORBES TRAVIS, Counseller at Law, Commissioner for the States, &c., has this &s. selected with himself John M. Nolson. Esq., Counsellor Nolsey Public &c., as partner, for the purpose of carrying on the general law business. The offices of this undersigned are located in Insurance full STRAVIS. Street. B. F. FORBES TRAVIS. March 1, 1888.

March I, 1898.

FIRE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name and firm of Gosselin & Kiddle, will be under the name and firm of Heretofore with the name and here are by mutual consent. under the same and firm of Gosselin & Kiddle, will be dissolved on the first day of May next, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to, or having claims against said firm. All persons indebted to, or having claims against said firm. Are requested to settle the same on or before the 15th day of April.

PRITER P. GOSSELIN.

Hareh 7, 1868.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between Hamilton De Graw and John K.
Hors, under the firm of H. DE GRAW & CO., was dissolved
this day by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said
firm are requested to call and make payment to John K.
Hors, who is duly authorised to use the name of the firm in
settling up the said concern.

H. DE GRAW
March 10, 1803.

JOHN K. HORA.

DARTNERSHIP.—A MOST DESIRABLE OPPORTUNIty is now offered to an active, enterprising young man,
having from \$1,000 to \$1,500 to invest, to enter into partnership in an established manufacturing business of the biggest
respectability. Address with real name, (none objects will
be noticed,) S. R., Brooklyn Post Office.

PARTNER WANTED-TO ENGAGE IN THE MANU

INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA.—A GENTLE-man of means is desirons of making an arrangement with a manufactory, by taking an interest or etherwise, which would enable him to become familiar with this branch of in-dustry. A line addressed to "India Rubber," at the office of the Journal of Commerce, stating where an interview may be had, will receive immediate attention.

AGENCY.

A MERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY, CITY OF Washington, D. C., under the direction of Asron Haight Paimer, Counsellor of the Supreme Courie of the United States, for the prosecution and recovery of claims on the United States to Fore Congress, the Executive Departments, and Boards of Commissioners sitting in Washington, settlement of accounts with the Executive Departments, and obtaining the remission of tines, ponsitios, and forfeit trues, for alleged violations of the revenue, or other laws of the United States; recovery of debts, legacies, and inheritances in the United States and foreign countries; investments in the United States and State securities, collections generally, remittances, and other money business; purchase of governments lands for foreign emigrants, 2c. The understances of the United States and State securities, collections and reliable correspondents in the several States and Torretts and reliable correspondents in the several and faithful attention to all business conflict to this prompt and faithful attention to all business conflict to this prompt and faithful attention to all business conflict to this prompt and faithful attention to all business conflict to this prompt and faithful attention to all business conflict to this prompt and faithful attention to all business conflict to this prompt and faithful attention to all business conflict to the prompt and faithful attention to all business conflicts.

AARON H. PALMER, Director and Consul General of Secundor for the United States.

Washington, December, 1852.

J. SEARING, COMMISSION MERCHANT, MONTgomery street, ever F. Argunti & Co. ** banking house, an Francisco, California. Consignments of merchandise merally solicited. Reforunce—G. S. Robbins & Son, Wall rect.

NYE & CO., SHIP AGENTS AND COMMISSION MER-chants, Valparaise,
WILLIAM F. NYE. T. A. RICHARDSON. AUGUSTUS LOMBARD.
References.

References.

References.

Ramfiago—Hon. Baille l'eyton.

Yalfaraiso—Messrs. Alsop & Ce., Hemenway & Co.

Famama—Messrs. Cerwine, Bro. & Ce., Garrison & Fretz,

Wm. Nelson & Ce.

Liverpoot.—Mossrs. Bowman, Grinnell & Ce., William

Wm. Nelson & Co.
Liverroot:—Musers. Bowman, Grinnell & Co., William Jackson, Esq.
Nxw Yonz.—Mesers. E. K. Collins & Co., Goodhus & Co.,
Capt. Exra Nys., steamer Pacilio.
HALTMORE.—Mesers. John Henderson & Go., Thomas J.
Hand & Co., White and Elder.
San Flancisco.—Mesers. Fint. Peabody & Co., Hussey,
Bond & Hale, Chan. Donn. Esq., J. H. Lyon, Haq.
Bor. G., Glidden & William.
Co., Glidden & William.
Co., Glidden & William.

A HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT CAN HAVE THE date and great demand; and, for a comparative small amount, a joint right in the patent. Name and address, to Lampentobron, Horald office, will receive attention.

DUTTER AT REDUCED PRICES—SUGARS, TEAS AND Coffees, the best and cheapest in the city, at A. PAR KER'S Temperance Store, 244 Broome street. Good winter oil only 6c, per gallon.

BANCA TIN-FROM STORE AND TO ARRIVE.-FOR sale at the lowest prices, by VICTOR BISHOP, 23 Maiden lane. CAMPHENE AT 62 CENTS PER GALLON.—CAM
phone dealers and pediars supplied with the best quality
of Camphene at 62 cents per gallon, at 216 Canal street.

CHRAP CRUSHED SUGAR.—J. S. LEVERINGS & Co.'s splendid crushed sugar, refined without the use of blood, for sale at 4s. 9d. per 7 lbs., by THOMPSON & McDOWELL, grocers and tea dealors, southeast corner of lighth varies and Twosty, fifth treat.

ENGINEBRING.-THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED The Internal of the Constitute of the Constitute

GRAPES, GRAPES.—GRAPE PRUNING, GARDENS, turned up, gardens laid out, trees set out. Orders left at the following places—163 Spring street, 447 Hudson street. 31 Delancey street, 162 East Broadway, corner of Rutgers street, or 266 Greenwich street, will be promptly attended to by M. C., gardener.

HAYANA PRESERVES, ORANGES, PAPER AND Tebacco Segars, just received, per ship Childe Harold, and a grent variety of other articles in store. For sale at the West India store of A. A. SAMANOS, 200 Front street, corper of Fulton.

TRON BEDSTEADS.—FANILIES AND HOTELS SUP plied at short notice; also, bedding, &c. Best quality o upholstery, in all its branches. Ship and stoamboat we attended to. W. BROWN, Upholsterer, 82 Chambers st.

MRS. MILES, 308 FOURTH STREET, CORNER OF IVI Greene, begs to announce to the ladies of New York, that she has received from Paris a choice selection of fashionably made under dresses for ladies and children, and that she has also made arrangements to be supplied every month, by the first houses in Paris, with laces, embroideries, &c., made to order, in any derired sayle, at the shortest notice. Hrs. M. respectfully solicits the attention of the ladies to an inspection of her presents took.

METALLIC RUBBER GOODS.—UNION INDIA RUB METALLIC RUBBER GOODS.—UNION INDIA RUB-ber Company, warehouse II Nassau street, exclusive manufacturers, under Goodycar's patents, of coats, cloaks, poachos, espe, life preservers, plilows, air bods, cushions, tarpaulins, carriage eloth, plano covers, surgical articles, &c. Goode made by this company are warranted to stand any climate.

D. M. WILSON, President.

F. M. Shepand, Treasurer and Secretary.

MILLINERY.—ANY LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS, mew description of lace collar, in New York and Brooklyn, can hear of the same by directing to B. C. A., Herald office. None need apply who canned give the most satisfactory reference, and security for the goods entrusted to their care. Apply for one week.

PURE JERSEY LEAF LARD.—500 POUNDS FIRST quality leaf lard, put up expressly for family use, and for sale at 1s. per lb., by THOMPSON & McDOWELL, greeners and toa dealers, southeast corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-diffth street.

POYAL IRON STONE CHINA.—W. J. KERR. CHINA.
W. J. KE governors of anylums and public establishments, and the committees of officers, mesees and club houses, to the roys from stone china, (manufactured in Worcester, England, by W. H. Kerr & Co., late Chamberlain, & Co., which is so cele brated for its great strength and durability. It is now in use in some of the most extensive hotels and steamers in this city; also in Philadelphia, Washington, Charleston, Savannah, McMile, &c., &c. The materials of which this celebrated body is composed, are peculiar to this manufactory. A single inspection will radisfy the most skeptical of the superiority of this china ware over any other, particularly for hotels or shipping. The price is very little more than for the usual common ware. Samples and prices sent to any part of the U. S. Orders to any extent applied in a few hours notice. Depot in New York, 85 Chambers street, under the CTEANDAT OF COMMENT OF THE COMMENT OF THE PRICE OF THE PRICE

STEAMBOAT OWNERS ARE REQUESTED TO CALL

TO OWNERS OF STEAMBOATS - DAVIS'S METALLIC Lift Pre Try is the deat, safest and cheapest of any now in committee to the committee of the same law of

AM MURPHY, MANUFACTURE ADVER

HEMEL POWDER, TO CURE THE DISEASES OF dogs, hydrophobia, tester, soab, asthma, eye and ear diseases; particularly good for puppies. Sudor of seventy years. Prospecus delivered grants. Sold in Paris by Steinacher, apothecoary, 32 Dauphine street. Only depot in New York, for the United States, at Mr. JOSEPH COOPER'S, 696 Broadway. Price of each bundle, 25 cents.

41 OH. JIM I L. THAVEN'T GOT ANY WHISKERS, nor any signs of 'em." "Then why don't you use Grainm's Ongount't hey say it will force the moustance or whiskers to grow strong and thick in six weeks, without stain or lajury to the skin — hottle will prove it." Il per hottle. Son't a say part of the country. R. G. ORAHAM,

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON CITY. THE OFFICE SEEKING MANIA.

General Pierce and his Cabinet Run Down by Applicants.

A Soft and Hard Shell Movement to Secure the Succession to Secretary Marcy.

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE. Speech of Judge Douglas en Central

American Affairs. Temperance Conventions in Massachusetts and

Connecticut. VERY INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

&c., &c., &c.

Affairs at the National Capital. FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS OF THE N. Y. HERALD NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE S NATE-MR. JOHNSON NEVER WAS A WHIG-THE NEW YORKERS-THE SYSTEM OF FARMING OUT THE SPOLLS-THE BA-SIN AND BAILWAY AT SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Washington, March 10-8 P. M.
The following nominations were sent to the Senate by the President to-day, and referred to the appropriate

S. J. Bridge, of Beston, Appraiser at large for the Pacific

ceast.
Mr. Carr, Receiver of Public Money in Indiana.
Jesse B. Clemens, as Marshal of the Eastern District
of Tennessee, in place of Mr. Brown, removed.
A nomination was also sent in for Marshal of the Western District of Tennessee, to fill a vacancy caused by

A large number of naval promotions were also sent in. No other nominations have yet been received by the

The announcement that Mr. Johnson, an applicant for the California marshalship, was a whig, is a mistake. It was probably caused by his holding office under the pre-sent marshal. I learn from undoubted authority, that he is a demecrat in good standing.

The question of the New York appointments is yet un

disturbed. Mr. Emanuel B. Hart, is an applicant for the post of Navy Agent.

General Pierce will have an easy time of it if he only acts upon the advice of the members of Congress. They have resolved themselves into committees to parcel out the patronage in their several States, and avow openly that the President must make the nominations as they dictate, if he desires to succeed with Congress. Under dictate, it is desires to succeed with congress. Chart this arrangement no person who may happen to live in a district where the member is opposed to him has any chance of success—no matter what his other qualifica-tions or endorsements may be. Of course I do not suppose the President is a party to any such arrangement. The announcement that Mr. Eames, one of the assistant editors of the Union, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State, must have been discovered by the aid of spiritual rappers, as the office itself does not go into operation until after the 30th of June next.

Immense quantities of petitions and recommendation for office are being daily filed at the several departments. The number of applicants and the strong claims they all present, seriously embarrass the administration which was not prepared to find it owed its success to

such a numerous band of disinterested patriots.

The appropriation for building the basin and railway at San Francisco is only available in case the Secretary of the Navy deems the work necessary. It is said the Naval Bureaus are opposed to it, and the matter is there-

GEN. PIERCE AND HIS ASSISTANTS OVERWHELMED WITH THE CLAIMS OF OFFICE SEEKERS—THE RE-CEPTION OF VISITERS—THEIR IMPORTUNITY—THE PRESSURE UPON THE CABINET, ETC. WASHINGTON, March 10—9 P. M. General Pierce left this afternoon for Baltimore, and

will return to-morrow with Mrs. Pierce. He is overwhelmed. He is fortunate if he can get more than one meal during the day, or if he can retire to rest befor two o'clock in the morning, to be up again at six.

He receives visiters of all sorts, in the lump. He was engaged in the service to-day till nearly two o'clock. To day, when the company were dismissed, several persons followed him into a side room. He then came out into the hall, bringing them after him, and being thus relieved he slipted into another door, and the door wa

is the one minute in private that they desire. Sometimes in the crowd, they try to draw him aside, but they gene rally fail. Sidney Webster, his private secretary, is the next resort, and the poor youth is perplexed with the pressure of the hungry swarm, till even he is compelled

tell their story, and hand in their papers. The throng of applicants in the hall, are waiting their turns. Th pressure on Secretary Marcy, for foreign missions and consulships, is astounding. So it is of the rest.

office holders are trembling with dismay. A. B. C.

FRESH INVOICES OF OFFICE SEEKERS FROM NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE—COLLECTORSHIPS AND CONSULSHIPS—AN ONLY FAVOR TO GEN. DIX—THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE—HARD AND SOPT SHELL CAUCUS—A MARCY MOVEMENT FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENCY. WASHINGTON, March 10-10 P. M.

It is curious to see the rush for the NEW YORK HERALI when the mails arrive, every evening, at the hotels, as it is only from it the office seekers, their friends, and the public at large, learn what has happened the day

A host of office seekers arrived by the cars to night. The cry is still they come. Among others who came from New York to-night are Isaac V. Fowler, John Cochrane Daniel E. Delavan, and Thomas Dunlap. Samuel J. Til

den is expected in the morning.

The report that Mr. Hammond is appointed to the celectorship of California is rather premature. It is said that Mr. Marshall is now in the ascendant.

Mr. Vezey, who has been appointed Consul to Havre s now Consul at Antwerp. He was appointed by Pres dent Polk, and kept in office under the late whig regime He is now appointed at the personal request of General

Mr. Maunsell B. Field is a candidate either for a charge ship to Leghorn or secretaryship of the Legation to Paris Neither Mr. Eames nor Mr. Brodhead are appointed as yet to the office of the Asssistant Secretaryship. Mr Aaron Vale is a candidate. This appointment involved

in uncertainty.

Mr. Edward C. West is a candidate for the District At torneyship of New York.

The number of letters and papers sent to the Presiden in favor of the different candidates, is tremendous. The clerks in the various departments are classifying them and making out short abstracts of their centents. of these letters have been printed by the candidates. I is stated that Gen. Pierce will make all the impor an with is the filling of vacancies. The President has been overrun with hungry hordes, and has refused audience to great numbers.

It is thought that the chief New York appointment

with he disposed of to morrow or Saturday. Mr. Libby has been spoken of in connection with the Post Office. There is no truth in the report in a morning paper of your city that the President ha- effered the collectorship to Schuyler Livingston, either by letter or otherwise.

A movement that has been in operation for some tim

to overthrow all the candidates for the collectorship, particularly Mr. Schell, who is now supposed to be the

A caucus has been held of the barnburners and soft shells, and others, who were friends of Marcy at the Baltimore Convention. The following were said to be pre-sent:—Mr. Dean Richmond of Buffale, William Angeli of on county, John L. O'Sullivan of New York Me

Dersheimer of Buffale, Robert Temple of Albany, Lorenzo

B. Shepard of New York, Col. A'homas of New York, Erastus Cerning of Albany, Henry Sedgewick, of Syracuse, Philip S. Cook of Kings con nty, Mr. Dickey of Buffale, S. Herrick of New York, Mr. Snew of Otsego county (late member of Congress), and a thers.

The ultimate object of the meeting had reference to the next Presidency; and the idea is that the patronage should be disposed of so as to prepare the way for a successful result for Secretary Marcy. The most important appointment, as far as New York is chacermed on this issue, is the collectorship of that row! The new men this issue, is the collectorship of that port. The new me breught forward in that connexion were Robert . Kelly and ex-Mayor Mickle. Neither of the names, however, are new n New York to those who have been behind the curtains One is a barnburner and the other is a soft shell. Other ascertain. A deputation from the caucus waited upon Secretary Marcy, and it is stated as the result of the interview that there is to be no appointment made for ten days, and that a commission is to be sent by the Passi-dent to New York, in the meantime, to inquire and report to head quarters. The excitement on the subject is

There is a curious report through Washington about an agent having arrived here yesterday, with a carpet bag containing twenty-five thousand dollars of the notes of the Leather Cutters' Bank, for the purpose of bribing as many of the New York members of Congress as could be reached, in favor of some great unknown, for the much coveted office of Collector of New York, which controls so large an amount of patronage and political power.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE EXHIBITION NOMINA-

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1853. A large delegation from the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, visited the Mechanics' exhibition to day by invita-tion. They were received by a Committee of the Metro politan Institute, and hospitably entertained. They afterwards waited on President Pierce, and were intro-

duced by Mayor French.

The Senate remained in executive session but a few moments to-day. About a dozen nominations have been sent in and referred. None of them having been defi nitely acted upon, they are strictly confidential. It is believed that Mr Kennedy, the Superintendent of

the Census, will be retained, as the work is drawing to a The applicants for office under the Post Office Depart

ment, from every section of the country, are innumerable.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1858.

THE CONTRACT FOR SUPPLYING THE JAPAN EXPEDITION WITH COAL, ETC.

Mr. Cooper, (whig) of Pa., offered a resolution calling for the contract entered into with Howland & Aspinwal for supplying the Japan squadron with coal, the price per ton when delivered in the Chinese seas, the commis-sions, &c., with all the particulars. Also, the offer made by other parties, stating the prices, &c.; and whether the government, at the time of making the said contract had not regularly authorized agents and inspectors of coal in their commission; whether Howland & Aspinwall have not been appointed inspectors and agents of coal, with an allowance of double commissions, &e. Mr. Cooper said his object was to ascertain, if practicable, information relative to the supply of coal to the Japan squadron. It was known that the government had two agents regularly appointed, to purchase and inspect coal for the navy—one for anthracite and one for bituminous coal. Their duty was to supply and inspect all coal of either kind-required, not only for the uses of the navy, but also for the dockyards and workabops. Their compensation is fixed at a per centage on all coal purchased by them, of five per conting on all coal purchased by them, of five per conting on all coal purchased by them, of five per conting and places in the Chinese seas as might be designated by the government, the cost not to exceed \$15 per ton. The offer was to furnish anthracite at \$14.50, and bituminous at \$14.90 per ton, neither kind of coal at certain prices, and to deliver it at such points and places in the Chinese seas as might be designated by the government, the cost not to exceed \$15 per ton. The offer was accepted. Howland & Aspinwall were appointed inspectors, and were authorized to purchase coal for the Japan squadron. They purchased small quantities of coal in the United States, but they relied for their supply principally on English coal, when the field of their supply principally on English coal, which they have purchased at prices greatly higher than those at which American coal could have been bought—this, too, where the American coal, both anthracite and bituminous, is much superior to the English coal, as has been frequently demonstrated by actual tests and experiments. He was informed that this English coal, when delivered in the Chinese seas, will cost one fourth more than the American coal, which was assumed that there would be 80,000 more by way of coal they purchase in England. If this be so, the had not regularly authorized agents and inspectors of coal in their commission; whether Howland & Aspinwall have

be passed.

The resolution was agreed to. The resolution was agreed to.

INDIAN STRAIRS—THE MINNESOTA SUPERINTENDENT, ETC.

Mr. SEBASTIAN offered a resolution, referring to the Committee on Indian Affairs all unfinished business of last session remaining undisposed of, with like powers and authorities possessed by them before.

Mr. Masox suggosped that the Senate had no power now to transact any business not pertaining to the executive session.

session.

Mr. Sebastian said his object was to continue the powers of the committee to investigate the subject here-tofore committed to them, relating to the conduct of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Minnesota. He modified his resolution to express this object, and it was

adopted.

COMMITTEE CLERK.

Mr. Brodhead, (whig.) of Pa., offered a resolution continuing the clerk of the Committee on Claims. Adopted.

PAY WANTED FOR PUBLISHING THE DEBATES.

Mr. Badger, (whig) of N. C., offered a resolution directing the Secretary to pay Gales & Seaton at the rate of \$7.50 fer column for publishing the debates of this session, and for such parts of the debates of last session as may have been published in the Intelligencer. Laid over.

ST 50 fer column for publishing the debates of this session, and for such parts of the debates of last session as may have been published in the Intelligencer. Laid over.

THE EXPLORATION OF THE RED RIVER.

Mr. CHASE, (free soil) of Ohio, offered a resolution providing for printing 200 additional copies of Captain Marcy's report of the exploration of the waters of the Red River. Reierred to the Printing Committee.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS—JUDGE DOUGLASS AND EX-SECRETARY CAYTON.

Mr. Clayton's resolution was taken up.

Mr. DOUGLAS, (dem.) of Illinois, said he had nothing to do with the matters in autroversy between the Senator from Belaware and the Senator from Michigan. The latter was absent, and no one who knew him had any qubt but he would at the proper time defend himself, nor has he anything te do with the points in difference between the Senator and the Committee of Foreign Relations. From several causes he had not had an opportunity to attend the meetings of that committee, nor event to read their sports. He would leave the chairman of that committee to defend that report—a duty he was perfectly capable of performing. He rose simply to speak to the point in his speech, made some time since, which had been commented on by the Senator from Delaware. In that speech he had expressed his approval and preference of that policy which would have secured to the United States the exclusive grant of a right of way to the Pacific acress Nicaragua. The Senator was in favor of the policy of making this a partnership affair, open to the world. In his speech, he had expressed a regret that the administration of Gen. Taylor had withheld from the Senate are retained to the United States the exclusive grant of a right of way to the Pacific acress Nicaragua. The Senator was in favor of the policy of making this a partnership affair, open to the world. In his speech, he had expressed a regret that the administration of Gen. Taylor had withheld from the Senate for ratification. The treaty negotiated by Mr. Biolack, and cited

Mr. DOTOLAS said the consist understood and consistency.
Mr. CLAYTON said he would be glad if the Senator would point out those instructions.
Mr. Douglas said that Mr. Hiss was sent to Nicaragua by President Polk. He was reasond by the administration of General Tayler, and him the appointed to supersede him. After his removal, but before he recoived any notification of it, he negotiated the treaty. In the instruction given to Mr. Squier, when he was sent out to supersede Mr. Hise, he was directed to ask no exclusive

whatevor?

Mr. Douolas said he had read that paragraph three times. While he accepted the Senator's explanation of it, he thought it still bore the construction he had placed upon it. It was positive against any exclusive right. Did the Senator now prefer the grant of an exclusive

Mr. Clarron denied he had done so. He had made no attack upon them. His reference to Mr. Polk, was to show that in a speech in the House on the Panama question he had opposed the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Doctas thought the Senator had said Mr. Polk had asserted the Moncoe doctrine in his message, and that when the Nicaraguan government asked or its enforcement, he refused to do so, and left the appeal unanswered; and this, as a Western man, he had looked upon

Mr. CLANTON said that he was detending show enforcing that doctrine, it zever having received the ap-proval of Congress.

Mr. Doculas said the Senator had remarked that when

right for the United States—that the object of the government was to secure no peculiar rights—no exclusive privileges—no monopoly of the commercial channel to be opened to the Pacific. After instructing him to negotiate a treaty, the instructions directed that if such a grant had been incautiously or unadvisedly made before he reached there, he was to endeavor to have that grant modified.

Mr. CLAYON said that the instructions read by the Senator did not refer to a treaty at all, but to any charter or grant made by Nicaragua to individuals, giving them an exclusive right.

Mr. Douglas again read that portion of the instructions.

them an exclusive right

Mr. Dovolas again read that portion of the instructions.

Mr. Clatton said that what the Senator had read referred to any contract incautiously made to individuals, &c., and not to any treaty by Mr. Bise.

Mr. Dovolas read further from the instructions. He said the word used was nation—not to give exclusive grant or charter to any nation—more to give exclusive grant or charter to any nation—moraling clearly, according to his interpretation, that if Mr. Hise had obtained such are exclusive grant for this nation, he (Mr. Squier) was to have it modified so as to make it open to the world. Such was Mr. Squier's construction of his instructions. On his arrival there, or before he got there, he notified the government of Nicaragua that Mr. Hise had no authority to treat with fr on the subject, that he had been recalled, and that any treaty-negotiated by him would not be recognized by the government of the United States, and he immediately proceeded, upon his arrival there, to negotiate a treaty in conformity with the views of the department, as contained in his instructions, by which the grant was to be soured on the plan of a partnership with the world. Both the Hise and Squire treaties were in the State Department when Congress met, and the Department as contained in his instructions, by which the world. Both the Hise and Squire treaties were in the State Department when Congress met, and the Department had the power and the right to send either to the Sante for ratification. They were framed on different policies. The cas gave to the United States an exclusive right—the other gave a right in partnership with the world. The Secretary of State had the opportunity to adopt either policy. He did so—rejecting the one securing the exclusive grant to individuals should not be one which would place in the hands of capitallsts an exclusive privilege, enabling them to extort from the commerce of the world, which would make any treaty upon it. He would ask the Scentor how he could have supposed, when

it, he thought it still bore the construction be had placed upon it. It was positive against any exclusive right. Did the Senator now prefer the grant of an exclusive right?

Mr. Doublas said that he was, therefore, doing nothing more than maintaining the consistency of the instructions with the Senator's now avowed preference for the partnership plan over an exclusive right in the United States. Mr. Squier evidently understood the instructions as he did. While on his way to Nicaragus, he saw in a newspapera statement that Mr. Hisse had or was negotiating a treaty for an exclusive grant, and without waiting till he reached there, he sent off in advance a protest against Mr. Hise's authority or power to negotiate any such treaty. He understood now from the Senator that the Hise treaty was obnoxious because it guaranteed the independence of Nicaragua, to do which would be a departure from policy—the policy heretofore pursued by the United States, except in one instance. The objections, stated in the message to Congress in 1850, were different from this. The Hise treaty was received in the State Department in September, 1849; the Squier treaty, in October Immediately after the receipt of the latter, the Secretary of State wrots to Mr. Lawrence, in London, to suggest to the British government the willingness of the United States to enter into a treaty with Great Britain to guarantee the independence of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Honduras. Thus, while the Senator retained in the State department the Hise treaty, because it guaranteed the independence of Nicaragua, be was proposing a treaty with Great Britain to guarantee the independence of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Honduras. Thus, while the Senator could reconcile this proceeding he could not understand. The Senator must be mistaken in supposing that that reason operated on his mind in the rejection of that treaty in all its monstrous and unconstitutional details? He had no fancy for that sort of special pleading which asked whether a man could vote for that treat

ns an attack.

Mr. CLAYTON said that he was defending them for not

Mr. DotGlas said the Senator had remarked that when he went into the State Department he found Great Britain in possession of Honduras, the Mosquito coast, and nearly one half of Central America. He made some remarks about Mr. Polk having let the lion in, and thus aid the foundation for a glorification of his conduct in haltering the lion and leading him out. He would like to ask the Senator what inch of territory in Central America his treaty had induced or bound Great Britain to abandon? What inch of territory has she abandoned by virtue of that treaty? She possesse now all she did before it. She has rather extended her possessions—she continues the protectorate to this day. In his speech, he asked this same question, and though the Senator had replied to much of it, he has not noticed them. Of course, want of time alone prevented him from doing so. (Laughter)

Mr. DotGlas said he had answered them, but the Senator was not in his seat at the time.

Mr. DotGlas said he would, in justice to the Secator,

(Laughter)

Mr. CLATTON said he had answersd them, but the Senator was not in his seat at the time.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he would, in justice to the Secator, say, that the Bay of Islands, were not colonized in pursonance of the treaty, but in utter contempt of it. That colonization was a double wrong. It was a violation of the loog-established policy of the nation, and of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. He would seek no issue with Great Britain as to the Belize—she had possessed that before this nation had existed—nor on Jamaica, for she had possessed that too long to surrender it with honor. But he was for making an issue on these Bay Islands. There we are right, and she wrong. It was an act in violation of her plighted fisth and our avowed policy. She cannot justify it in the eyes of the nations of the world. She dare not fight to maintain it. He called on the friends of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty to stand by those who were centending that that colony which is established in violation of that treaty should be discontinued. If she abandon this at our demand, it will be a long time before she will again attempt to establish arother colony without consulting the Fuited States. If she will not attempt it, what other power will? Let this be done, and there will be no need of resolutions declaring the Monroe doctrine. Not one inch of territory had she given up in consequence of the Clayton and Halwer treaty—on the contrary, she has now proposed new negotiations, by which she may give up something. The late President and Secretary of State, were willing to go into new negotiations. The British llon wants to leave that territory. If he does, why don't he go? Where's the necessity for further negotiations? If Mr. Everett be correct in entertaining this new proposition, the Senator from Delaware must be utterly mistaken in supposing that his treaty expelled Great Britain from Central America. It was a very ambiguously worded treaty. A good argument might be made on either side as to whether it put an end to the protecto

consiste grains to an element stational to accept a seachaire grain, such as seased in the content of the conte

ject was postponed.

After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Fillmore's Southern Tour.

Washington, March 10, 1853.
The Intelligencer publishes a letter from a number of the citizens of Washington, of both parties, to Mr. Fillmore, inquiring the time and mode of his departure, in

Mr. Fillmore and his wife, son an augh! will set out on their Southern journey as soon as Magaza thealth will aslow; but perhaps not before Monday next. RICHMOND, March 10, 1853.

A mass meeting was held here last night, to arrange for the reception of Mr. Fillmore. It was resolved to receive Mr. Fillmore as the guest of the city, and committees were appointed to superintend a military and civic procession, &c.

From Albany. THE RIVER FREE FROM ICE—ARREST ON SUSPICION OF MURDER.

EPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. ATRANY March 10 1853

The river is clear of ice in front of the city, and boats A man named John Hendrickson, of Bethlehem, in this county, was arrested yesterday, directly after the funeral of his wife, on suspicion of having poisoned her. The coroner's jury have not yet rende ed a verdict. W.

The report of the Legislative proceedings will be found on the last page. Arrival of a Captured Slaver at Norfolk Norrolk, March 9, 1853. The schoener Rachel Brown, captured on the coast

Africa by the sloop of war Germantown, has arrived here in charge of Lieut. Sinclair. She left Port Praya Feb 8th. The health of the squadron was good. Death of a United States District Judge.
LOUISVILLE, March 10, 1853.
Morgan W. Brown, United States District Judge of Ten
nessee, died at Nashville, on Monday.

Death from Hydrophobia.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 10, 1853.

Joseph Mallett, a Frenchman, died of hydrophobic yesterday, having been bitten by a mad dog on Sunday week. The dog bit several animals before its death.

Murder by a Boy.

A boy named Satterbee, aged fourteen, was stabbed to the heart this forenoon, during a quarrel, by a lad named

ROCHESTER, March 10, 1853.

Gardner, aged only twelve years. Satterbee died in THE BALTIMORE MECHANICS' STRIKE—LATER FROM TEXAS—SMEURE OF AN OYSTER SLOOP, ETC.

BALTIMORE, March 10, 1868. The mechanics at Benson's and Reeder's establish ments have gone to work at fifteen per cent advance.

Ress Winans, Murray & Hazlehurst, and Denmond, still Ress Winans, Murray & Hazlehurst, and Denmead, still hold out. A large number of the best hands have left the city and gone to work elsewhere, leaving about 1,500 still en the strike.

Galveston dates to the 1st inst. are received. Cotton was still necumulating at the warehouses on the Trinity. The bark Montauk and brig Empire acrived on the 26th ult at Galveston from New York.

Governer Bell will be a sandidate for Cougress. There are sive candidates mamed for the office of flovernor, viz :—George Emyth, of Jasper: E. M. Pease, of Brassoria: M. T. Johnson, of Tarrant; A. M. Lewis, of Washington, and J. W. Henderson, of Harris.

The British ship Fitzgarald cleared at Savannah for idverpool on Monday, with over 1,000,000 lbs. of cotton. Her carge is valued at \$230,000.

The sloop Volant, Captain Hedley, from Philadelphia, was seized at Annapolis yesterday and condemned for cyster pirstage.

Bon-Arrival of the Africa. Up to the present mement there are no signs

deamship Africa, now is ber thirteenth day out. Rhode Island Whig State Convention

The Whig State Convention this atternoon made nominations. A nominating committee of seven (three from Providence, and one from each of the other comties) was appointed. The nominations to be made and

Massachusetts State Temperanee Convention Bosron, March 10, 1868. A State Temperance Convention of the friends of the liquor law of 1852 is now in session at the Meledeon. Juliur A. Palmer was chosen president, assisted by thir then vice presidents. Among the latter is Capt F. Jones, of the United States navy, who appeared in behalf of sea-

men. Large delegations from the country are present, and the demonstration is every way respects the and influential.

The Convention reassembled this afternoon, is the new Music Hall, which was densely crowded.

The Rev. Mr. Hisconson, of Worcester, read a series of resolutions, which were discussed and adopted. Tense resolutions, which were discussed and adopted. Tense resolutions, the were discussed and adopted. Tense resolutions deny that the Maine law movement is of a fanatical character; assert that the friends of the law not the slightest fear that it is unconstitutional; that the decision of Judge Ourtis is rather encouraging than otherwise; that the proposal for the repeat of the law in the Legislature abould not allow any amendments to pass impairing its efficiency; that the law, if faithfully executed, will shut up every grog shop—guard the young and weak from temptation—suppress the chief source of crime and pauperism; that the benefit already existing from this law are unquestionable; that the consumption of liquors is already diminished, while no legitimate interests had been injured; that the chief hindrances to the law are want of proper care in framing indictments, the mingling of the kw with party politics, and virtual nullification is Boston.

Letters were read, regretting their unavoidable ab-

Boston.

Letters were read, regretting their unavoidable absence, and giving good wishes for the cause, from Judge Thomas S. Williams, of Hartford, Cone.; Neal Dow, of Maine; David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia; and John B. Gough.

The principal speakers in the convention were clergymen.

Gough.

The principal speakers in the convention were clergymen.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered quite a lengths and eloquent address in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention again met at 7 o'clock. The hall was well filled with some 2,500 persons or more, principally ladies.

Dr. Hawiky, of Hartford, Conn., was the first speaker. His observations embraced a history of temperance agitation—the opposition it had encountered even among its own friends—the success which has followed the final adoption of the total abstinence principle in preference to the merely temperance principle, and she bope which ought to exist that the Maine law, in all its integrity, would be respected by both Legislature and people, and finally become a favorite measure of the great mass of the people, even among its present enemies. The Doctor's speech was calm and argumentative, but firm in its ione, and rather imperious in one or two points, more especially in regard to the system of proceedure necessary to conserve the law as it now stood on the statute books.

Rev. Mr. Wootcur, of Belchertown, next spoke. His address was rather of a desultory character and quite lengthy. It was, however, well spoken. The burden of it was that that the Maine law was of matorial use in the regulation of the public welfare—in fact the sweet of the sum of the public welfare—in fact the sweet of the public an and consistent with the freedom we so much prize as a nation.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEZCHER. of New York, was the next

que senin that respect—and that it was thoroughly republican and consistent with the freedom we so much prise as a nation.

Rev. Hinney Ward Bezenez, of New York, was the next speaker, and the great source of attraction of the evening. His remarks were lengthy, but felicitous, as usual, and were well received, of course. He labored to prove that the efforts of the Maine law mon were such as the laws of God and good government demanded, and that they were necessary, just and rational, and bound to be universal; jbut in the latter particular, as for time, depended on Boston and New England at large, as the general adoption of the Maine law in the Land of Steady flabits was all that was looked for by the rest of the Union, in order to encourge the whole of the States, from the Gulf of Mexico to the line of New England, to adopt the same morality conserving law. He ridiculed the idea that the existence of the law hurt the trading interests of Boston. On the contrary, he declared that it was the only true connervator of its prosperity. He answered the objections as to the arbitrary character of the law—but in respect to the being a morally suasive, and not a compulsory measure, he was not very happy in his illustrations or in his cenclusions. The objection that the trade of Now England would suffer from the loss of the liquor trade and manufacture was next attacked. Allusions to the slave question, and the inconsistency of its suppert by the people of Boston, and their repudiation of liquor slavery, were received with prolonged applause.

When he closed, the reselutions were unanimously adopted, and the convention adjourned at a quarter, be 10 o'clock.

Connecticut Temperance Convention. THE FREE SOIL STATE TICKET ADOPTED, BTG. NEW HAVEN, March 10, 1853. A Maine law temperance convention was held in this city to-day. B. Hudson, of Hartford, President.

Answers, pledging their efforts for a prohibitory liquor State offices, viz:-Francis Gillette and his ass The convention therefore adopted the free soil ticket, but in the resolutions left the voters free to support either of the candidates upon the other tickets whom they might know to be favorable to the prohibitory law.

General Cass-Illness of his Wife DETROIT, March 10, 1858.

General Cass arrived here yesterday. Mrs. Cass is very low, and her recovery is considered doubtful Illness of Mr. Clingman. Charleston, March 10, 1858
Mr. Clingman is detained in Charleston by indisposition

BALTIMORE, March 10, 1858.

The ship Banchee, from Rio January 22, arrived here this morning, bringing 6,000 bags of coffee. On the 28th

ult. spoke the ship Corinne, from New York for San Trancisco, diamasted, and steering for Nassau, N. P.
The Rev. Mr Rambo, of the African Mission, and Dr.
Alday, of the Philadelphia Conference, came passengers
by the Banshee.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8, 1858. NEW ORLEANS, March 8, 1858.

We are in receipt of Brownsville dates to the 30th mit.,
by which we learn that Caravajal has abandoned has plans, and disbanded his followers.

Boston, March 10, 1868. A meeting of a number of our wealthy and inflaential merchants was held at the Revers House this evening. to consider the expediency of aiding in the building of the Prescott and Bytown Railroad, to connect with the line of the Ogdensburg road. Mayor Seaver presided. Hon. A. C. Brown, of Ogdensburg, addressed the meeting, and carnestly solicited the aid of capitalists for this object. Addresses were also made by Philip Greeky, Edward Crane, and William F. Eustis, Esqs. Resolutions in favor of the proposed measure of reciprocity of trade between the United States and the Canadas were unantomously adopted.

Chief Justice of New Jersey, &c TRESTON, March 10, 1858.

The nomination of Alexander Wurts, as Chief Justice o this State, has been confirmed by the Senate. Mr. War-has, however, declined the office.

The Legislature will adjeurn sine die to morrow.

Fire in Hoston.

Boston, March 10, 1853.

This forenoon, stores Nos. 12 and 14 Elm street, occupied by G. G. Gore, leather and oil, and Mr. Foot, previsien dealers, were damaged by fire to the amount of \$6,000. Insured.

Steamer Sunk in the Upper Mississippi.

The steamer Highland Mary recently sunk in the Upper Mississippi. She had a large cargo of produce on board which, with the boat, will prove a total loss. Ne live

Markets.

Niw Onleans, March 7, 1858.

Cotton has been in brisk demand to-day, the sale reaching 13,000 bales, at steady prices. Striot middlin is quoted at 9c. The stock on hand at this port is 397,00 bales. Ohio flour sells at \$4 10.

New Orleans, March 8—Noe
Cotton has been in animated demand this morn
Already 10,000 bales have been sold, at full prices for
better qualities. Strict middling is quoted at 9c. a. 1
The Baltic's news has had no effect on the market.

The sales of cotton for the past week have been 10,000 bales, at prices ranging from 13/2, to 103/2. The received of the same period have been 10,000 bales. Mf days to good middling is quoted at 93/2, a 93/2, mid-sag fair, 93/2, a 100.; fair to fally fair, 103/2. The state on hand, at this port, 1/2 56,650 bales. The for lowing member; in the city, and are stopping washin too, bave all Hon John Davis, and Hon J. B. at the Metrophonester; Hon. M. Schoommaker, Member of Corp. and A. O. P. Nicholson, Tennouses.